

OWNER'S MANUAL 1000/2000 WATT SERIES

HIGH SURGE POWER INVERTERS

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P/N 1000/2000SERIESMAN
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See important information section regarding medical equipment, rechargeable products and laptop computers before using this power inverter!

If you have questions concerning the operation of this Whistler product please call consumer relations:

1-800-531-0004

Hours:
Monday - Friday
8:00 am - 5:00 pm CT

Please keep the receipt in a safe place. If the unit is returned without a dated proof of purchase, an out of warranty service charge applies.

Note: Your warranty period begins at the time of purchase. The warranty is validated **only** by your receipt.

Now is the time to record the serial number of the unit in the space provided in the warranty section of the manual.

INTRODUCTION

Dear Whistler Owner,

For many of us, a vehicle is more than just transportation. It can be a mobile office, communications or entertainment center, or simply an expression of our personality. Whistler products are designed to make the time you spend in your vehicle more productive, more fulfilling, safer, or just simply more fun. Our mission is to provide products that improve your driving experience.

Whistler offers a complete line of DC to AC inverters ranging in capacity from 140 Watts to 2750 Watts. These inverters offer advanced technology, dependable operation and will provide years of reliable service when used in accordance with our operating instructions.

Your new Whistler power inverter allows you to run most AC appliances right from your car, boat or RV. They're great for weekend use and life on the road. They're also great for power outages!

This manual covers six models; the 1000 series (1000, 1250, 1500, 1750 watts) and the 2000 series (2500 and 2750 watts) to fully acquaint yourself with the operation of your Whistler power inverter we recommend reading this entire manual.

Sincerely,

THE WHISTLER GROUP
We're Driving Technology

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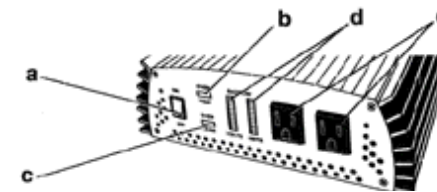
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WHISTLER FEATURES

A Word About Whistler Power Inverters

Whistler inverters convert low voltage, direct current (DC) to 110 volt alternating household current (AC). The AC output is called "modified sine wave". See "Technical Operating Principles" section for more information. Depending on the model and its rated capacity, Whistler inverters draw power either from standard 12 volt automobile and marine batteries or from portable high power 12 volt sources.

Inverter Features



1000 watt series shown

a). ON/OFF Switch. This switch controls the flow of power from the power source to the inverter. It does not control the power running from the inverter to the equipment or appliance being operated.

b). High Temperature LED Indicator Light. This light will turn RED and the inverter will automatically shut down when the internal temperature exceeds design parameters

FEATURES

for safe operation. When this occurs, turn the equipment or appliance off.

In the event of excess temperature, the High Speed Cooling Fan also will automatically turn on. Overheating may result when the inverter is being operated at levels exceeding its wattage rating or because it has been placed in a location or in a manner which prevents proper heat dissipation. After approximately 15 minutes, the High Temperature Indicator light and the Cooling Fan will turn off and the inverter will automatically restart indicating that the inverter temperature has dropped to a safe operating level.

c). Over Load LED Indicator Light. This light will turn RED and the inverter will automatically shut down when the continuous power draw from the inverter exceeds the maximum continuous power rating for the inverter. Turn the inverter OFF (O), determine and resolve the cause of the overload prior to resuming operation of the equipment or appliance. Turning the inverter ON (I) will reset it.

d). Battery Current & Voltage Bar Graph Meters (GREEN, YELLOW, RED).

Current Indicator. This illuminated Bar Graph monitors the current being drawn from the battery by the inverter. Depending on the amount of current being drawn, the Bar Graph reading generally will be in the GREEN or YELLOW zone.

When the reading rises to the RED zone, the inverter may

FEATURES

automatically shut down. In this event, it is likely that the draw of the equipment or appliance being operated is greater than the battery is capable of producing.

Voltage Indicator. This Bar Graph displays the voltage being drawn from the battery by the inverter. The voltage is measured at the Negative and Positive power input terminals on the inverter. The voltage level reading will be lower than the battery voltage due to the voltage "drop" that occurs as the battery voltage runs through the terminal connections and cables.

The inverter is designed to operate with input voltages ranging from 10 to 15 volts. When the voltage drops below 10.5 volts DC, the voltage indicator will register in the lower RED zone and an audible alarm will sound. If the voltage drops below 10 volts DC, the voltage indicator will go out and the inverter will automatically shut down.

The inverter also will shut down automatically when the input voltage exceeds 15 volts DC. Despite this "built in" protection, the inverter may be damaged if the input voltage exceeds 15 volts DC and damage caused by excess voltage input is not covered under the WHISTLER warranty. Under optimum conditions, the voltage reading will be in the GREEN zone.



Note:

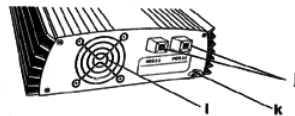
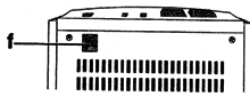
In the event of automatic shut down or continuous audible alarm, turn the inverter OFF (O) until the source of the related problem has been determined and resolved.

FEATURES

e). Two Standard North American 110 AC Outlets are provided.

f). Remote Operation Socket.

The inverter is designed to be operated from a remote location via the WHISTLER PP015DC Remote Control Switch which plugs into this socket. This optional accessory is available through WHISTLER or your WHISTLER dealer.



1000 watt series shown

i). **High Speed Cooling Fan.** This fan will turn on automatically when the internal temperature exceeds design parameters for safe operation. The Cooling Fan will automatically turn off when the temperature drops to a safe operating level. This fan does not run continuously.

j). Power Input Terminals

(WHITE/Negative, RED/Positive).

(**IMPORTANT:** The Negative Terminal on the 2000 series is BLACK. See opposite).

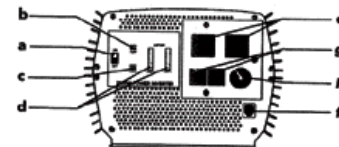
k). Chassis Ground Terminal Lug.

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FEATURES

Note:

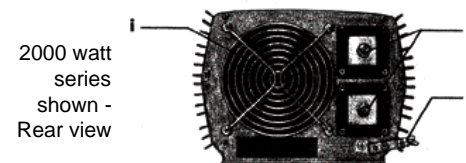
The 2000 series inverters incorporate all of the operating and safety features of the 1000 series models. In addition to these common features, the 2000 series are equipped with circuit breakers and a terminal for making direct connection between the inverter and an electrical distribution panel.



2000 watt series shown - Front view

g). **Circuit Breakers.** (2000 Series Only). Each 110 AC outlet is equipped with a 15 amp circuit breaker.

h). **"Direct Wire" Connection.** (2000 Series Only). This terminal is utilized for direct connection to an electrical distribution panel. This connection is to be made only by a licensed electrician. See Notes in the following section, "Making the Connection").



2000 watt series shown - Rear view

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Important Information About Your New Whistler Inverter.

This manual will provide you with directions for the safe and efficient operation of your Whistle Power Inverter.



Important Note: Each of the following operating procedures and safety features must be carefully reviewed and thoroughly understood prior to using the inverter. Failure to do so may result in damage to the inverter or equipment or serious personal injury.

Notes:

Your Whistler inverter is designed to operate from a 12 volt power source only. Never attempt to connect your Whistler inverter to any other power source, including any AC power source.



- 110 volts can be lethal. Improper use of your Whistler inverter may result in property damage, personal injury or loss of life.
- **Check with the appliance manufacturer for compatibility with modified sine wave inverters.** Some appliances may not work well, not at all or be damaged. **This is especially true for medical equipment.** For more information on compatibility issues, please visit our inverter FAQ page at www.whistlergroup.com/faq-inverters.asp

INVERTER INFORMATION

Getting Started

Power equipment and appliances which operate with motors or tubes require an initial surge of power to get them up and running. This power surge is referred to as the "starting load" or "peak load." (By comparison, electrical devices such as standard light bulbs do not require a large starting load). Once the equipment or appliance has been powered up, it settles down to a slower pace and requires far less electrical power to operate. This lower power requirement is referred to as the "continuous load."

In order to ensure that the capacity of your Whistler inverter is sufficient to meet the required start up load, you must first determine the power consumption of the equipment or appliance you plan to operate.

Power consumption is rated either in wattage or in amperes, and information regarding the required "watts" or "amps" generally is stamped or printed on most appliances and equipment. If this information is not indicated on the appliance or equipment, check the owner's manual. **Contact the appliance or equipment manufacturer to determine if the device you are using (TV's, battery re-charger, computer, etc.) is compatible with a modified sine wave.**

If the power consumption is rated in amps, multiply the number of amps by 110 (AC voltage) to determine the comparable wattage rating. As a general rule, you can determine the required start up load by multiplying the wattage rating by 10.

For further information on the fundamental operating principles of Whistler inverters and related technical data, see "Technical Operating Principles"

INVERTER INFORMATION

Don't Push It.

Although your Whistler power inverter has the capacity to provide power output (excess current) equal to approximately two times its rated wattage capacity for a very brief period, it is designed to operate equipment and appliances with start up load wattage ratings no higher than its own maximum continuous wattage rating.

For example, the 1500 model has a maximum continuous rating of 1500 watts. Although this model has the capacity to briefly provide up to 3000 watts of power (that is, excess current), it is designed to operate equipment and appliances with start up load requirements of 1500 watts or less.

Consequently, if the start up load rating of your equipment or appliance is the same or approximately the same as the maximum continuous rating of the inverter, the inverter will attempt to start loads above the continuous rating.

Some refrigerators, freezers, pumps and other similar equipment and appliances require very high start up loads to operate. Before attempting to power up this type of equipment or appliance, make especially certain that all connections have been properly made and that the power source is fully charged.

To determine whether your inverter will operate a particular piece of equipment or appliance, run a test. The inverter is

INVERTER INFORMATION

designed to shut down automatically in the event of a power overload. Testing appliances and equipment with start up load ratings comparable to your inverter wattage rating will not damage it.

If a piece of equipment or an appliance will not operate, first confirm that the inverter has been properly connected to the 12 volt power source (See "Making The Connection"). If all connections have been properly made, turn the inverter rocker switch ON (I), OFF (O) and ON (I) again in quick succession. If this procedure is unsuccessful, it is likely that the inverter does not have the required start up capacity or your battery supply isn't large enough to operate the equipment or appliance in question.

Selecting the Optimum Power Source.

Operating the inverter for extended periods combined with a high continuous load demand may result in excessive power drain from the battery. Therefore, the reserve capacity of the battery you select to power the inverter is an important consideration.

The potential power drain can be estimated by calculating the reserve power ("amp/hour") of the battery and the amps required by the inverter to meet the continuous load demand of the equipment or appliance being operated.

BATTERY INFORMATION

1. To calculate the amp/hour of the battery, first determine its "reserve minutes" rating. (Deep cycle marine batteries generally have the highest reserve minute ratings). This rating typically is marked on the battery along with the "Cold Cranking Amps" (CCA) rating. Multiply the reserve minutes rating of the battery by 0.3 to determine the battery amp/hour rating of 50 ($166 \times 0.3 = 49.8$).
2. To estimate the maximum battery power the inverter will require to run a piece of equipment or appliance, divide its continuous load wattage requirement by 10.

The WHISTLER 1000 watt model utilizes 50 amps of battery power to operate an appliance with a 500 watt continuous load requirement. ($500 \text{ divided by } 10 = 50$).

3. Conclusion: The reserve power of the battery is sufficient to satisfy the continuous load demand placed on the inverter for a maximum of about one hour. ($49.8 \text{ divided by } 50 = 1 \text{ hour}$).

Note:

- When the inverter will be operating equipment or appliances with high continuous load ratings for extended periods, it is not advisable to power the inverter with the same battery used to power your vehicle. If the car or truck battery is utilized for an extended period, it is possible that the battery voltage may be drained to the point where the battery has insufficient reserve power to start the vehicles.

BATTERY/CABLE INFORMATION

- It may be advisable to operate the inverter from a bank of batteries of the same type in a "parallel" configuration. Two such batteries will generate twice the amp/hours of a single battery; three batteries will generate three times the amp/hours and so on.

This multiple parallel battery option is especially recommended for the WHISTLER 2000 series inverter due to the high level of amps this model requires to produce up to 2750 watts of continuous load. For more information regarding battery power please visit our inverter faq page at www.whistlergroup.com/faq-inverters.asp.

Wire Cable Gauges

For safe and proper operation of the inverter, connect the inverter to the power source with the thickest wire available and in the shortest length practical.

1000 Series

When the inverter and the battery are set up within four feet of each other, use a minimum of #4 gauge wire to make the connections. Within four to six feet, use a minimum of #2 gauge wire. At distances of more than six feet, use #0 gauge wire.

CABLE INFORMATION

Regardless of the wire gauge selected to make the connections to the battery, we recommend use of an "O Ring Adapter." Use of #0 gauge wire to make the connections to the inverter may require a "0 to 4 Gauge Adapter." Both adapters are available through electronic supply stores including Radio Shack. Radio Shack part number is listed below:

O Ring Adapter: RSU11538139

2000 Series

When the inverter and the battery are set up within four feet of each other, use a minimum of #2 gauge wire to make the connections. Within four to six feet, use two #0 gauge wire. At distances of more than six feet, use two #0 gauge wires connected in parallel to the battery. This connection will require eight O Ring Adapters as referenced above. Alternatively, use #00 (2/0) gauge wire with the appropriate adapters. These #00 gauge wire adapters are available through most electronic supply stores.

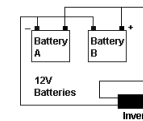
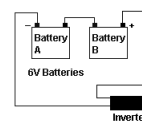
OPERATION

Making the Connection.

1. Make certain that the Power switch is in the OFF (O) position.
2. Connect the cables to the power input terminals at the rear of the inverter and tighten the screws to make a secure connection. Do not use tools to tighten these screws.

(To make these connections on the 2000 series, remove the supplied nut at each terminal on the inverter, install the wire connectors flush with the metal backing plates and refasten the nuts securely. **Do not over tighten these nuts).**

3. Connect the cable from the (BLACK) Negative (-) terminal on the inverter (white on the 1000 series) to the Negative (-) terminal on the 12 volt power source. Make certain the connection is secure.
4. Confirm that the cable you have just installed is properly connected. Specifically, make certain that the cable is connected to the Negative (-) terminals on both the inverter and the 12 volt power source.
5. Connect the cable from the (RED) Positive (+) terminal on the inverter (red on all series) to the Positive (+) terminal on the power source.



OPERATION

Note:

- Loose connections can result in a severe decrease in voltage which may cause damage to the wires and insulation.



- Failure to make proper connection between the inverter and the power source will result in reverse polarity. Reverse polarity will blow the internal fuses in the inverter and may cause permanent damage to the inverter. **Damage caused by reverse polarity is not covered under the Whistler warranty.**
- Making the connection between the Positive (+) terminals may cause a spark as a result of current flowing to the capacitors in the inverter. This is a normal occurrence. Due to the potential for sparking, however, it is extremely important that both the inverter and the 12 volt battery be well removed from any possible source of flammable fumes or gases. **Failure to heed this warning could result in fire or explosion.**

6. Run a ground from the Ground Lug Terminal at the rear of the inverter to a proper grounding point using the shortest practical length of 18 AWG wire. Selection of the grounding point will depend on where you are using the inverter. The ground wire may be connected to the chassis of your vehicle or to the grounding system in your boat or to the earth if you are operating the inverter in a remote location. Before

OPERATION

connecting the ground, make certain that the inverter is turned off. Operating the inverter without properly grounding it may result in electrical shock.


7. Turn the inverter ON (I). Check the Bar Graph Meter on the front panel. The Voltage Bar Graph should read between 11 and 14 volts depending on the voltage of the power source. If the reading is not within this range, check the voltage of the power source and the terminal connections on the power source and the inverter to make sure they are secure. Neither the High Temperature or Over Load LED Indicators should be illuminated.
8. Confirm that the equipment or appliance to be operated is turned off. Plug the equipment or appliance into one of the two AC receptacles on the front panel of the the inverter.
9. Turn the inverter to the ON (I) position. Turn on the equipment or appliance.

Note:

- The audible alarm may make a momentary "chirp" when the inverter is turned OFF (O). The same alarm may also sound when the inverter is being connected to or disconnected from the 12 volt power source. Again, this is normal.
- The use of an extension cord from the inverter to the

OPERATION

appliance or equipment being operated will not significantly decrease the power being generated by the inverter. For best operating results, the extension cord should be no more than 50 feet long.

-  Check frequently to ensure that the input and output connections are secure. Loose connections may damage the inverter, the power source, or may generate excessive heat.
- The following precautions apply to the 2000 series models only.

a). The AC receptacles are equipped with 15 amp circuit breakers. Consequently, each of these outlets is rated for a maximum output of 1500 watts (110 volts x 15 amps).

To generate the maximum output, the 2000 series models should be connected to a power supply which has the capacity to produce up to 275 amps. The loads should be distributed between the two receptacles to ensure that each outlet is producing no more than its maximum 1500 watt output.

If more than one piece of equipment or appliance is to be operated at the same time, first turn on the inverter and then turn on each piece of equipment or appliance separately to enable the inverter to produce the required start up loads.


OPERATION

b). The 2000 series models are designed for direct wiring to an electrical distribution panel via the direct wire connection "cut out" on the front panel of the inverter.

This direct wire connection must be performed only by a licensed electrician. Failure to make this connection properly may result in severe injury.

Important Information on Battery Chargers

Using your inverter to recharge units designed to charge such portable equipment as power tools, flashlights, video cameras and laptop computers may cause damage to the inverter or the charging unit. Check with the appliance manufacturer for compatibility with sine wave inverters if you're unsure.

 Although we advise against it, if you attempt to recharge a charging unit, monitor the temperature of the charging unit for approximately 10 minutes. If the charging unit becomes unusually warm, disconnect it from the inverter immediately.

The Power Source.

When the engine is off, most batteries will provide ample power supply to the inverter for one to two hours. The actual length of time is a function of several variables including the age and condition of the battery, the number of batteries and the power demand being placed on it by the equipment being operated with the inverter.

OPERATION

If you are using the inverter while the engine is off, we recommend you start the engine every 30 to 60 minutes and let it run for at least 10 minutes to recharge the battery. We also recommend that the device plugged into the inverter be turned off before turning over the engine.

Although it is not necessary to turn off the inverter when turning over the engine, the inverter may momentarily cease operation as the battery voltage decreases. When the inverter is not supplying power, and turned on, it draws low amperage from the battery (<0.65 A).

For You Television Fan & Audiophiles.

Although the inverter is shielded and filtered to minimize signal interference, some interference with your television picture may be unavoidable, especially with weak signals. However, here are some suggestions that may improve the reception.

1. First, make certain that the television antenna produces a clear signal under normal operating conditions (i.e., at home plugged into a standard 110 AC wall outlet). Also, ensure that the antenna cable is properly shielded and of good quality.
2. Change the relative positions of the inverter, antenna cables and television power cord.

OPERATION

3. Isolate the television, its power cord and antenna cables from the 12 volt power source by running an extension cord from the inverter to the television set.
4. Coil the television power cord and the input cables running from the 12 volt power source to the inverter.
5. Attach a "Ferrite Data Line Filter" to the television power cord. More than one filter may be required. These filters are available at most electronic supply stores including Radio Shack. (Radio Shack Part Number is 273-105).

Note:

Inexpensive sound systems may emit a "buzzing" sound when operated with the inverter. This is due to inadequate filters in the sound system. There is no solution to his problem short of purchasing a sound system with a higher quality power supply.

For You Microwave Chefs.

The power rating commonly associated with microwave ovens is the "cooking power" which is the power being "delivered" to the item being microwaved. The actual operating power requirement rating is higher than the cooking power rating and typically is referenced on the back of the microwave. If the operating power requirement does not appear on the back of the microwave, check the owner's manual or contact the manufacturer.

OPERATION

Some Powerful Advice.

Your Whistler inverter will work best when placed on a reasonably flat surface. The floor or wall of your vehicle are good locations.

When driving with the inverter in operation, make certain that neither the inverter nor the power cords will impede safe operation of your vehicle. Keep the unit and all cords clear of the steering wheel, gas, brake and clutch pedals and gear shift.



To maintain your inverter in proper working condition, note the following important safety precautions:

- **MOISTURE.** Keep the inverter dry. Do not expose it to moisture. Do not operate the inverter if you, the inverter, the device being operated or any other surfaces that may come in contact with any power sources are wet. Water and many other liquids can conduct electricity which may lead to serious injury or death.
- **HEAT.** For peak efficiency, the ambient air temperature should be between 50° and 80° F. Avoid placing the inverter on or near heating vents, radiators or other sources of heat. Do not place the inverter in direct sunlight.

OPERATING PRINCIPALS

- **VENTILATION.** In order to disperse the heat generated while the inverter is in operation, keep it well ventilated. While in use, maintain several inches of clearance around the top and sides of the inverter.
- **FUMES & GASES.** Avoid using the inverter near flammable materials. Do not place the inverter in areas such as battery compartments, where fumes or gases may accumulate.

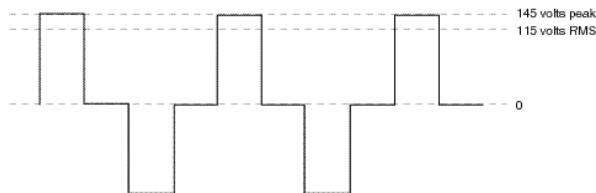
For You Technical Types.

1. Basic Operating Principles:

Whistler inverters work in two stages. During the first stage, the DC to DC converter increases the DC input voltage from the power source (e.g. a 12 volt battery) to 145 volts DC. In the second stage, the high voltage DC is converted to 110 volts (60 Hz AC) using advanced power MOSFET transistors in a full bridge configuration. The result is excellent overload capability and the capacity to operate difficult reactive loads. The output waveform resulting from these conversions is a "quasi-sine wave" or a "modified sine wave" as shown on the following page.

OPERATING PRINCIPALS

This stepped waveform is similar to the power generated by utilities and has a broad range of applications.



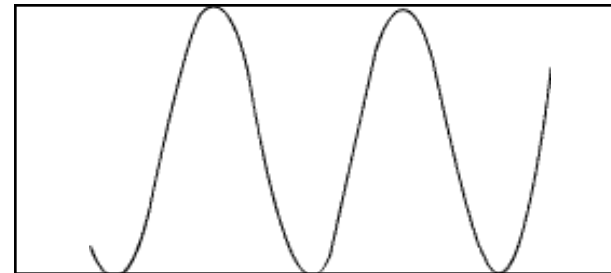
The modified sine wave produced by your Whistler Inverter

The modified sine wave produced by your Whistler inverter has a root mean square (RMS) voltage of 110 volts. The majority of AC voltmeters are calibrated for RMS voltage and assume that the measured waveform will be a pure sine wave.

Consequently, these meters will not read the RMS modified sine wave voltage correctly and, when measuring your Whistler inverter output, the meters will read about 20 to 30 volts too low. To accurately measure the output voltage of your inverter, use a true RMS reading voltmeter such as a Fluke 87, Fluke 8060A, Beckman 4410, Triplet 4200 or any multimeter identified as "True RMS."

OPERATING PRINCIPALS/SUMMARY

For more information on inverters see our Inverter FAQ page at www.whistlergroup.com/faq-inverters.asp



A true sine wave typical of home AC outlet.

In Review.

- Never attempt to operate your Whistler inverter from any power source other than a 12 volt battery or a group of batteries that total 12 volts.
- Always make certain that the power cable terminal connections run Negative (-) to Negative (-) and Positive (+) to Positive (+). Check these connections frequently to ensure that they are secure.
- Make certain the rated power consumption of the appliance or equipment you wish to operate is compatible with the capacity of your inverter.

OPERATION SUMMARY

- If the rated power consumption of the equipment is in the range of the maximum specified wattage of your converter, test the inverter to ensure that it will operate properly.
- Before attempting to use a battery charger see page 19.
- Before attempting to use medical equipment see page 8.
- Use the heaviest gauge wire (smaller the number, the larger or heavier the cable) available to connect the inverter to the power source.
- When operating the inverter with the engine off, start the engine every 30 to 60 minutes and let it run for at least 10 minutes to recharge the battery.
- In the event of automatic shut down, turn the inverter OFF (O) immediately. Do not restart the inverter until the source of the problem has been identified and corrected.
- To avoid battery drain always disconnect the inverter when the vehicle is not in use for long periods.
- Do not expose the inverter to moisture.
- Avoid placing the inverter near sources of heat or in direct sunlight.

OPERATION SUMMARY

- When in use, make certain that the inverter is properly ventilated.
- Do not use the inverter near flammable materials, fumes, or gases.
- Always operate the inverter in accordance with the instructions in this manual. Failure to do so may result in property damage, personal injury, or loss of life.
- While connecting the inverter to the power source, make certain that the inverter is well removed from any potential source of flammable fumes or gases.
- Direct connection of the 2000 model inverter to a distribution panel is to be made by a licensed electrician only.
- Always ground the inverter before operating it.
- In the event a continuous audible alarm or automatic shut off, turn the inverter OFF immediately. Do not restart the inverter until the source of the problem has been identified and corrected.

TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM: TV Interference

Problem	Solution
Electrical interference from inverter.	Add a Ferrite data line filter on to the TV power cord. This filter is available at RadioShack, part number 273-105.

PROBLEM: Low or No Output Voltage

Problem	Solution
Using incorrect type of voltmeter to test output voltage.	Use true RMS reading meter. See " For You Technical Types " Section of this manual.

PROBLEM: Low Battery Alarm On All The Time

Problem	Solution
Input voltage below 11 volts.	Keep input voltage above 11 volts to maintain regulation.
Poor or weak battery condition.	Replace battery.
Inadequate power being delivered to the inverter or excessive voltage drop.	Use lower gauge wire. See "Wire Cable Gauges" section of this manual. Keep wire length as short as possible.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Overload or High Temp LED on

Problem	Solution
Equipment has a high start up surge.	Turn inverter power switch OFF (O) and then ON (I) again until the inverter powers your appliance. Repeat as necessary to get your appliance "started".
Battery voltage below 10 volts.	Recharge or replace battery.
Equipment being operated draws too much power.	Use a higher capacity inverter or do not use this equipment.
Inverter is too hot (thermal shutdown mode).	Allow inverter to cool. Check for adequate ventilation. Reduce the load on the inverter to rated continuous power output.

SPECIFICATION

WHISTLER PP1000AC & PP1250AC WATT

INVERTER SPECIFICATIONS

Maximum Continuous Power.....1000 Watts/1250 Watts
 Maximum Surge Capability (Peak Power)....2000 Watts/2500 Watts
 No Load Current Draw.....<0.32 A
 Waveform.....Modified Sine Wave
 Operating Input Voltage Range.....10-15 Volts DC
 AC Receptacle.....Dual 3 Prong Grounded
 Approximate Dimensions.....3.25" H x 10.25" W x 13.50" L
 Approximate Weight.....7.25 lbs

WHISTLER PP1500AC & PP1750AC WATT

INVERTER SPECIFICATIONS

Maximum Continuous Power.....1500 Watts/1750 Watts
 Maximum Surge Capability (Peak Power)....3000 Watts/3500 Watts
 No Load Current Draw.....<0.37 A
 Waveform.....Modified Sine Wave
 Operating Input Voltage Range.....10-15 Volts DC
 AC Receptacle.....Dual 3 Prong Grounded
 Approximate Dimensions.....3.25" H x 10.25" W x 18.50" L
 Approximate Weight.....10 lbs

WHISTLER PP2500AC & PP2750 AC WATT

INVERTER SPECIFICATIONS

Maximum Continuous Power.....2500 Watts/2750 Watts
 Maximum Surge Capability (Peak Power)....4500 Watts/
 No Load Current Draw.....<0.6 A
 Waveform.....Modified Sine Wave
 Operating Input Voltage Range.....10-15 Volts DC
 AC Receptacle.....Dual 3 Prong Grounded
 Approximate Dimensions.....6.5" H x 9.0" W x 19.0" L
 Approximate Weight.....19 lb

WARRANTY

Consumer Warranty

The Whistler 1000 & 2000 series inverters are warranted to the original purchaser for a period of (2) two years, from the date of original purchase, against all defects in materials and workmanship. **This limited warranty is void if the unit is abused, modified, installed improperly, had its housing removed, or has a missing serial number.** There are no express warranties covering this product other than those set forth in this warranty. All express or implied warranties for this product are limited to (2) two years. Whistler is not liable for damages arising from the use, misuse, or operation of this product.

Service Under Warranty

During the warranty period, defective units will be repaired or replaced (with the same or a comparable model), at Whistler's option, without charge to the purchaser when returned with a dated store receipt to the address below. Inverters returned without a dated store receipt will be handled as described in section "Service Out Of Warranty."

When returning a unit for service under warranty, please follow these instructions:

1. Ship the inverter in the original carton or in a suitable sturdy equivalent, fully insured, with return receipt requested, and shipping charges prepaid to:

Whistler Repair Dept.
 1201 North Dixieland Road
 Rogers, AR. 72756

WARRANTY

IMPORTANT: Whistler will not assume responsibility for loss or damage incurred in shipping. Therefore, please ship your inverter insured with return receipt requested.

2. Include with your unit the following information, clearly printed:
- Your name and street address (for shipping via UPS), a daytime telephone number, (No P.O. Box please.) and email address (if applicable).
 - A detailed description of the problem, i.e. Unit powers up but no AC output.
 - A copy of your dated store receipt or bill of sale.

3. Be certain your inverter is returned with its serial number. For reference, please write your unit's serial number in the following space: s/n _____.

Inverters without serial numbers are not covered under warranty.

IMPORTANT: To validate that your inverter is within the warranty period, make sure you keep a copy of your dated store receipt! You may register your warranty online at www.whistlergroup.com, however, for warranty verification purposes, a copy of your dated store receipt must accompany any unit sent in for warranty work.

Service Out Of Warranty

Inverters will be repaired at "out of warranty" service rates when:

- The unit's original warranty has expired.
- Dated store receipt is not supplied.
- The unit has been returned without its serial number.
- The unit has been abused, modified, installed improperly, or had its housing removed.

WARRANTY

The out of warranty service fee for your PP1250AC Whistler inverter is \$135.00, PP1750AC Whistler inverter is \$225.00 and PP2750AC Whistler inverter is \$465.00. If you require out of warranty service, please return your inverter as outlined in the section "Service Under Warranty" along with a certified check or money order for the correct amount. Payment may also be made by MasterCard, VISA or American Express; **personal checks are not accepted.** In the event repairs cannot be covered by the service fee, you will be contacted by a Whistler technical service specialist who will outline options available to you. If you elect not to have your inverter repaired/replaced, it will be returned to you along with your certified check or money order.

IMPORTANT: When returning your inverter for service, be certain to include a daytime telephone number and email address (if applicable).

Consumer Relations

If you have questions concerning the operation of your Whistler inverter, or require service during or after the warranty period, please call Consumer Relations at 1-800-531-0004. Representatives are available to answer your questions Monday - Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (CT).